Activities in Other States

State and Regional Advisory Groups[1]

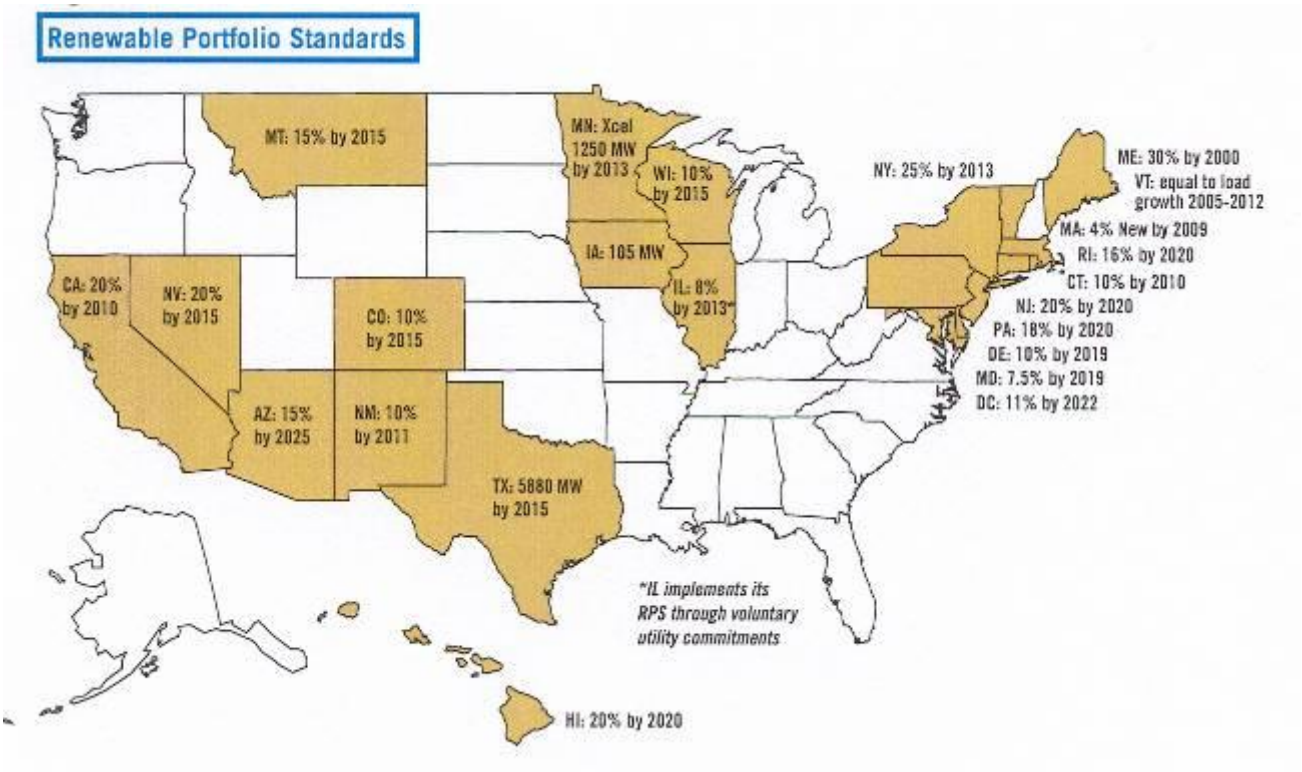
State/Regional Effort	Objectives	Status
Arizona Climate Change Advisory Group: 35 member stakeholder group, 5 sector-based technical work groups	Prepare GHG inventory, develop recommendations for reducing GHG emissions	Action plan released 8/06: 49 recommendations; overarching goal of reducing GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2020 and 50% cut by 2040
New Mexico Climate Change Advisory Group: 37 member stakeholder group, 5 sector-based technical work groups	Develop projection of future GHG emissions, recommendations for reducing GHG emissions to 2000 level by 2010, 10% cut by 2020, and 75% cut by 2050	Final plan released 12/06: 69 policy recommendations; cut emissions by 50% by 2020
Colorado Climate Action Panel: 35 member stakeholder group, 5 sector-based technical work groups; established 8/06.	Prepare inventory and forecast of GHG emissions, develop recommendations for actions to reduce Colorado's contribution and vulnerability to climate change	Panel to meet six times between 11/06 and 12/07
Montana Climate Change Advisory Committee: 18 member stakeholder group; established 11/05	Develop GHG inventory, develop policy recommendations to reduce GHG emissions	First meeting held 7/2006; plan due 7/07
Oregon Governor's Advisory Group on Global Warming: 28 member stakeholder group, established in 2004	Develop GHG reduction plan for Oregon's contribution to West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative	Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions issued 12/04: reduce GHG emissions by 10% from 1990 levels by 2020; 75% cut by 2050
California Climate Change Advisory Committee: 21 members	Make recommendations to California Energy Committee on ways to implement international and national climate change requirements	California law requires state officials to develop a program to reduce GHG emissions by 25% from 1990 levels by 2012 and 80% by 2050; mandatory caps begin in 2012; mandatory reporting rules due in 2009
West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative	Governors agreed in 2003 to develop joint policy recommendations to improve energy efficiency, expand use of renewables, develop coordinated GHG inventory	Approved 36 recommendations in 11/04: increase retail energy sales from renewable sources by 1% a year through 2015 and achieve 15% savings in energy through efficiency measures by 2015
Western Regional Air Partnership	Developing state GHG inventories and registries	Workshop on voluntary registries held 7/06
The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI: a cooperative effort by 9 Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states)	States agreed to stabilize CO2 emissions from power plants from 2009 to 2015, then reduce them by 10% by 2019	12/05: 7 states announced an agreement to implement the RGGI; 8/06: participating states issued a model rule for the RGGI program to guide individual state programs.
Midwest Regional Greenhouse Gas Registry (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin	"Ensure a credible GHG measurement and reporting platform"	8/06: guidance protocols and calculation tools to be available to states

Examples of State Clean Energy and GHG Policy Initiatives

Renewable Portfolio Standards:

Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia require that electric utilities generate a specified amount of energy from renewable sources, typically described as either a percentage of total production or actual MW of power.

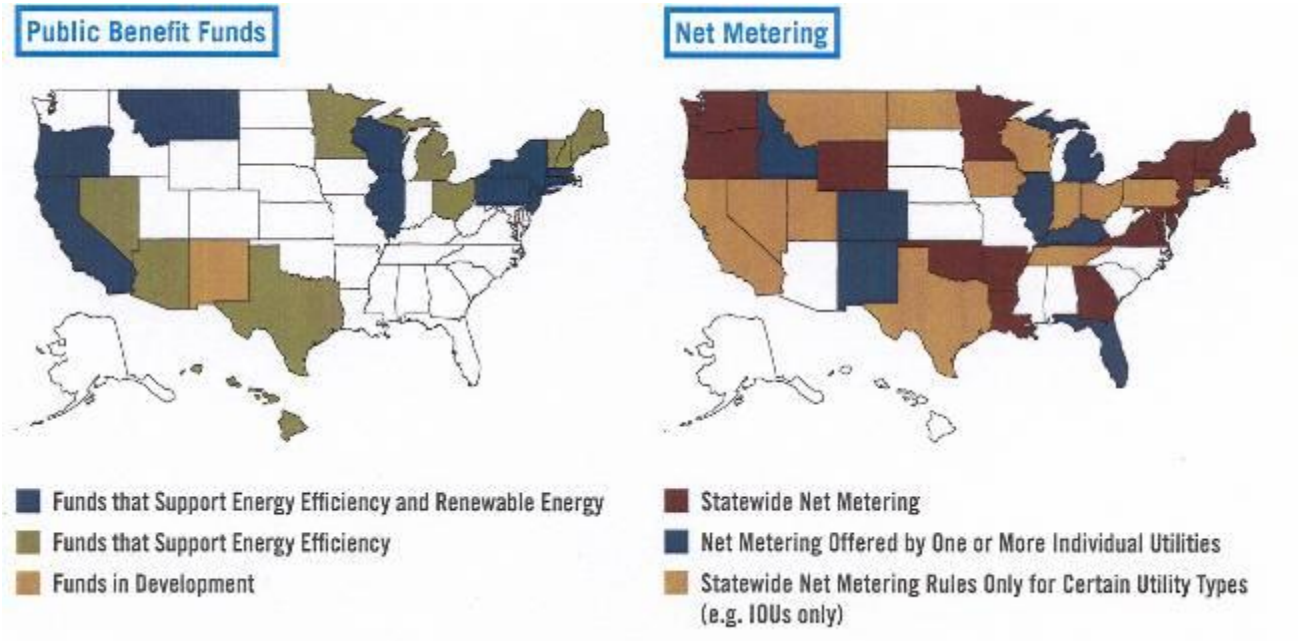
Figure 1[2]



Public Benefit Funds and Net Metering:

About half the states have established funds, typically called "public benefit funds," that reflect a charge placed on consumer bills or contributions from utilities and are used for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments. Utility companies in 41 states have "net metering," where they allow customers to sell electricity they produce back to the grid.

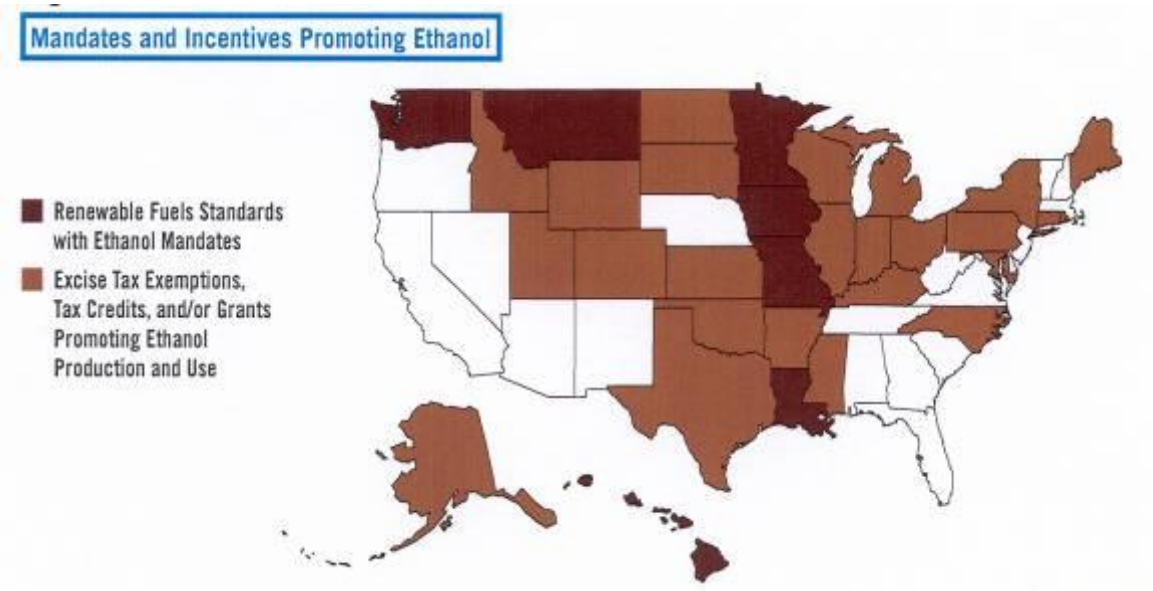
Figure 2[3]



Promoting Ethanol

More than half the states provide some kind of incentive to encourage the use of alternative fuels and alternative-fuel vehicles, and 23 states provide incentives to encourage ethanol production and use. Seven states have in place Renewable Fuel Standards that set a target for the percentage of renewable fuel such as ethanol or biodiesel to be sold in the state.[4]

Figure 3[5]



Greenhouse Gas Registries

Greenhouse gas registries are databases that receive and store data on GHG emissions. They can play an important role in documenting emissions and ensuring that early reductions are given credit in subsequent regulatory programs and providing accurate and credible information for designing voluntary and mandatory GHG management programs. The following registries are in place:

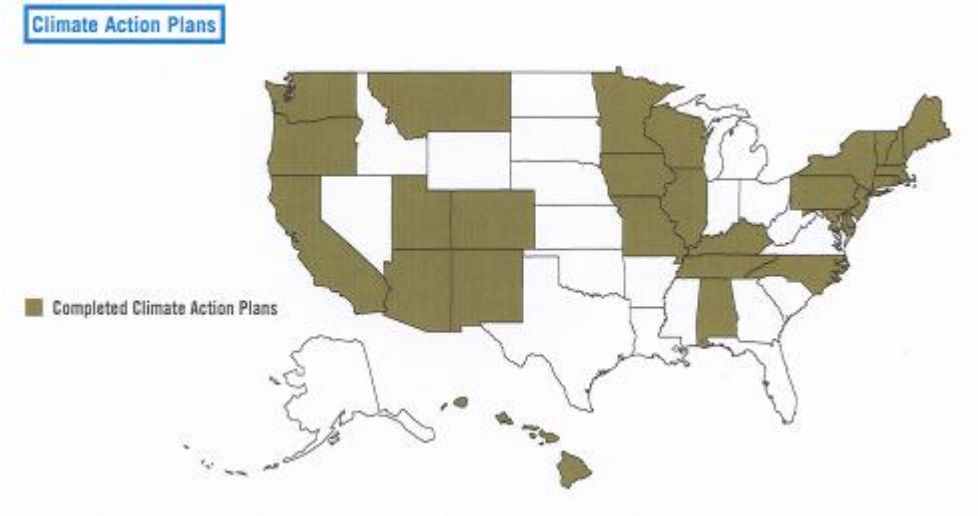
- Department of Energy's 1605(b) Voluntary GHG Registry
- California Climate Action Registry (71 members)
- Eastern Climate Registry (19 northeast and mid-Atlantic states)
- Midwest States (6 states)
- Chicago Climate Exchange (GHG reduction and trading program)

The California Climate Action Registry is particularly important. The California Air Resources Board to publish in 6/07 a list of early action measures that can be given credit for early reductions. The registry is working with other states to develop a multi-state registry.[6] All but the Department of Energy's registry uses a protocol developed by the World Resources Institute/World Business Council on Sustainable Development.[7] The Western Regional Air Partnership is working with Western states to develop a voluntary GHG registry and held a workshop in 7/06 to discuss the experience of California in creating its registry, types of registries, and options for multi-state registries.[8]

Climate Action Plans

Twenty-eight states have adopted climate action plans that include provisions aimed at reducing GHG emissions.

Figure 4[9]



GHG Emission Targets

Twelve states have statewide GHG emissions targets that require emissions to return to or below 1990 or 2000 levels.

Figure 5[10]

Other GHG Emissions Reduction Policies:

Several states regulate carbon dioxide emissions from power plants.[11]

- Washington and Oregon require new plants to offset part of their emissions by reducing their emissions elsewhere or contributing to a fund that finances projects elsewhere to reduce CO2 emissions or sequester carbon.

- Massachusetts and New Hampshire require existing power plants to reduce their CO2 emissions.

California requires GHG emissions from new light-duty vehicles sold in the state by 30 percent by 2016; the requirement is on hold pending a court challenge. Eleven states have announced they will enact California's GHG standards (Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington).[12]

In sum, states in the western half of the United States and in New England are engaged in some kind of regional energy and/or greenhouse gas initiative, as show in Figure 6.

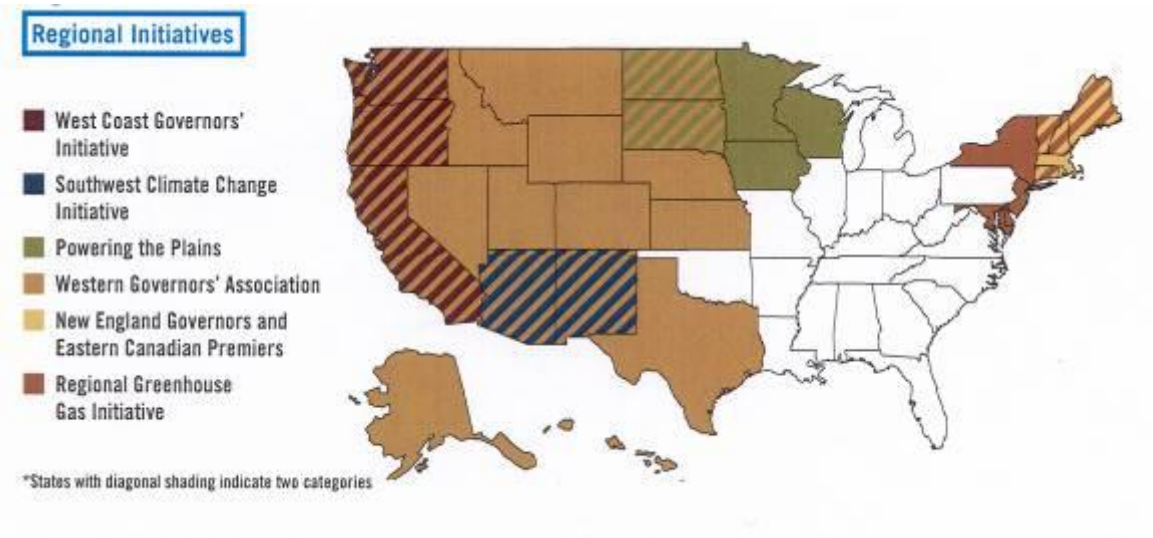


Figure 6[13]

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[1] Websites:
Arizona: www.azclimatechange.us
New Mexico: www.nmclimatechange.us
Colorado: www.coloradoclimate.org
Montana: www.mtclimatechange.us
Oregon: www.sustainableoregon.net/documents/climate/Oregon_strategy_Final_Report.pdf
California: www.climatechange.ca.gov
West Coast Governors: www.climatechange.ca/gov/westcoast/index.html
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: http://www.rggi.org/index.htm
Midwest Regional GHG Registry: http://www.ladco.org/reports/rpo/Regional%20Gas%20Registry/Midwest_Registry_Work_Plan%20_V2__30Nov05_revised.pdf
[2] Pew Center on Global Climate Change, Climate Change 101: State Action, at 3.
[3] Id, at 4.
[4] Id., at 5-6.
[5] Id., at 5.
[6] See www.climateregistry.org
[7] See www.wri.org
[8]See http://www.wrapair.org/WRAP/meetings/060717reg/index.html
[9] Pew Center on Global Climate Change, at 6.
[10] Id., at 7.
[11] Id., at 4.
[12] Id, at 5.
[13] Id., at 2.